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at.o.my² (at/2-me) n:,.pl. -mies. [< an atomy, respeiling of ANAT-OMT.] Archaic: A gaunt: person or a skeleton.

2-to-nai (ā-tō' uəl) adj. Mus. Having apparently no key or tonality.

a-to/nal-ly adv

a-to-nai-ism (a-to'na-liz'am) naMus. 1. The lack of a tonal center or key as a principle or musical composition. 2. The theory of atomal

a-to-nal-i-ty (a'tô-nal/i-té) n. A style of musical composition in which tonal center or key is disregarded.

at once adv. 1. At one time : SIMULTANEOUSLY. 2. Immediately < left at once when we heard the news>

a-tone.(o-ton') v. a-toned, a-ton-ing, a-tones. [ME atonen, to be reconciled < at one, in agreement : at. at + one, one.] -vi. 1. To make amends, as for a fault or sin. 2. Archaic. To agree. -vt. Archaic. 1. To expiate. 2. To reconcile or harmonize. 3. To conciliate : APPEASE. -a-ton'a-bie, a-tone'a-bie adj. -a-ton'er a.

word history: The derivation of atone, from at and one, has been obscured somewhat by the fairly recent change in the pronunciation of one. One used to be pronounced like own, but since the 17th century it has been pronounced like won, the past tense of win. The older pronunciation survives in alone, lone, lonely, and only in addition to atone and its derivatives; the new pronunciation occurs in once.

a-tone-ment (a-ton/mant) n. 1. Amends made for an injury or wrong: EXPLATION. 2. In the Hebrew Scriptures man's reconciliation with God after having transgressed the covenant. 3. Atonement. 4. The redemptive life and death of Christ, b. The reconciliation of God and man thus brought about by Christ. 4. Christian Science. The radical obedience and purification, exemplified in the life of Jesus, by which humanity finds oneness with God. 5. Archaic. Reconciliation: concord.

a.ton.ic (ā-ton/Ik) adj. [Fr. atonique < Gk. atonos. - see ATONY.] 1. Not accented, as words and syllables. 2. Pathol. Relating to, caused by or marked by arony. —n. An unaccented word, syllable, or sound. —at'o-nic'i-ty (at'o-nis'i-te) n.

at-o-ny (at'o-ne) n. [LLat. atonia < Gk. < atonos, slack : a-, without + tonos, stretching, tone.] 1. Insufficient muscular tone. 2. Lack of accent or stress in phonetics.

a-top (2-top') adv. On or at the top. - prep. On top of. -a-top'

-ator suff. [ME -atour < OFr. < Lat. -ator : -atus, -ate + -or, -or.] One

-atory suff. (ME < Lat. atorius : atus, ate + orius, ory, 1. a. Of or relating to <pre>
care down suff. (ME < Lat. atorius : atus, ate + orius, ory, 1. a. Of or relating to <pre>
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care down suff. (ME < Lat. atorius : atus, ate + orius, ate + orius, ory, 1. a. Of orius : atus, ate + orius, at

ATP (a'te'pe') a. [A(DENOSINE) T(RI)P(HOSPHATE).] An adenosinederived nucleotide, $C_{10}H_{16}N_5O_{13}P_3$, that supplies energy to cells through its conversion to ADP.

ATP-ase (ā'tē-pē'ās) n. An enzyme that hydrolyzes ATP.

at-ra-bil-ious (āt'ra-bil'yəs) also at-ra-bil-i-ar (-bil'ē-ər) adi.

(< Lat. atra bilis, black bile, transl. of Gk. melankhölia. — see MEL-ANCHOLY: 1. Inclined to melancholy. 2. Ill-tempered : surly. - at/ra·bil'ious·ness n.

A-treus (a' troos', a' trè-ss) n. [Gk.] Gk. Myth. A king of Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus

a·tri·a (â'ttē-a) n. var. pl. of Atrium. a·tri·o·ven·tric·u·lar (â'ttē-ō-vén-trik'yy-lər) adj. Of or relating to the atria and the ventricles of the heart.

a-trip (a-trip') adj. e) adv. Just clear of the bottom, as an anchor. a-tri-um (a' trê-om) n., pl. a-tri-a (a' trê-o) or -ums. [Lat. atrium] 1. a. A central courtyard, as in ancient Roman houses. b. A multistoried central court, as in a hôtel, often having a skylight: 2. A bodily cavity or chamber, as in the heart. = a'rri-al adi.

a-tro-cious (a-tro'shas) adj. [< Lat. atrox. atroc. cruel.] 1. Ex-

tremely evil or cruel: MONSTROUS <an atrocious felony> 2. Exceptionally bad : ABOMINABLE <atrocious cooking> <atrocious rudeness> -a.tro/cious.ly adv. -a.tro/cious.ness a.

a-troc-i-ty (a-tros/I-tê) n., pl. -ties. I. Atrocious condition, quality, or behavior 2. An arrocious action, situation, or object: outrage. at-ro-phy (at/ra-fe) n.. pl. -phies. [LLat. atrophia < Ck. < atrophos. ill-nourished: a-, without + trophe, food.] 1. Pathol: The emaciation or wasting away of bodily tissues or organs. 2. A diminution or degeneration <moral atrophy> -v. -phied, -phy-ing, -phies. -vr. To affect with atrophy. -vi. To waste away : wither. -atroph'ic (ā-trof'lk), at'ro-phous adj.

at-ro-pine (at'ro-pen', -pin) also at-ro-pin (-pin) n. (G. Atropin < NLat. Atropa, genus name of beiladonna < Ck. atropos, unchangeable.] An extremely poisonous, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, C₁,H₂₂NO₃, derived from belladonna and related plants and used to dilate the pupil of the eye and as an anesthetic and antispasmodic. At ro-pos (at ro-pos', pas) n. [Gk. < atropos, inexorable.] Gk. Myth. One of the three Fates.

at-tach (a-tach') v. -tached, -tach-ing, -tach-es. (ME attachen < OFr. attachier, of Germanic orig.] /- vt. 1. To fasten on or affix to: connect or join. 2. To connect as an adjunct or associated part. 3. To add, as a signature. 4. To ascribe or assign <attached no importance to the incident> 5. To bind by personal ties, as of affection or:loyalty <very attached to their pers>.6. To appoint officially. 7. To assign (personnel) to a military unit on a temporary basis: 8. Law: To seize-(personsior property) by legal writ. -vi: To adhere - at tach/a. ble adju - et-tach/erm 44.17

* SYMB: ATTACH, AFFIX; CLIP; CONNECT, COUPLE; FASTEN, FIX; MOOR. SECURE V.: core meaning: to join one thing to mother: < the hinges: to which the door is attached > ante DETACH were to

at ta-ché (ât' s-shāt' 3:tā'shā') no [fix < p.part. of attacher. to attach. One officially assigned to the staff of a diplomatic mission to serve:in a given capacity <a commercial attache>

attaché case n. A briefcase resembling a small suitcase, with hinges and flat sides. 400

at-tach-ment (a-tach mant) n: 12 The act of attaching or condition: of being attached. 2. Something, as a tie, band, or fastening, that joins, one thing to another. 3. A bond of affection or loyalty. 4. A supplementary part : ACCESSORY < a vacuum cleaner with attachments > 5... Law a. The legal seizure of a person or property, b. The writ ordering an attachment

at-tack (>-tak') v. -tacked, -tack-ing, -tacks. [Fr. attaquer < OFr. < Oltal. attaccare, of Germanic orig. | -vt. 1. To set upon with violent force. 2. To criticize strongly or in a hostile manner. 3. To start work on with purpose and vigor <attack a backlog of orders> 4. To begin to affect harmfully. — vi. To launch an attack. — n. 1. The act of attacking : ASSAULT. 2. The occurrence or onset of a disease. 3. The initial movement in a task or undertaking 4. Mus. The way in which a passage or phrase is begun. —at-tack/er in.

* SYNS: ATTACK; ASSAIL, ASSAULT, BESET, HIT; STRIKE V. CORS MECINing : to set upon with violent force < enemy troops attacking our positions>

at tain (2-tain') v. -tained, -tain-ing, -tains. (ME atteignen < OFL attaindre, to reach to < Lat. attingere : ad-, to + tangere, to touch.] - vt. 1. To gain or accomplish by mental or physical effort <attain an objective > 2. To arrive at <attained the mountaintop > - vi. To succeed in gaining or accomplishing <artained to the presidency> - at-tain'a-bil'i-ty, at-tain'a-ble-ness a. - attain/a-ble adj.

at.tain.der (2-tan?der) n. [ME attendre, conviction < OFr. attaindre, to convict, affect. - see ATTAIN. Law. 1. The loss of all civil rights legally consequent to a death sentence or to outlawry, esp. for treason. 2. Archaic. Dishonor.

at-tain-ment (a-tan/mant) n. 1. The act of attaining or condition of being attained. 2. Something attained.

at-taint (>-tant') vt. -taint-ed, -taint-ing, -taints. [ME at taynten < OFr. ataint, p.part. of ataindre, to affect. - see ATTAIN. Law. To condemn by, a sentence of attainder. 2. Archaic. To disgrace. 3. Obs. To accuse. — n. 1. Attainder. 2. Archaic. A disgrace: stigma. 3. Obs. To accuse. — n. 1. Attainder 2. Archaic. A disgrace: stigmaat-tar (lt'ar) n. Pers. 'arir, perfumed < Ar. 'urūr, pl. of 'irr, perfumed at-tar (lt'ar) n. Pers. 'arir, perfumed from the persis of flowers. A fragrant essential oil or perfume obtained from the petals of flowers,

at-tempt (2-tempt*) vt. -tempt-ed, -tempt-ing, -tempts. [ME attempten < OFt. attempter < Lat. attemptare: ad., to + temptare; to test.] 1. To try to do, make, or achieve. 2. Archaic. To tempt. 3. Archaic. To attack in order to subdue. — a.1. An effort or try. 2. An attack or assault, as on one's life. — at tempt a ble adj. — at tempt'er a.

at tend (a tend') v. tend-ed, tend-ing, tends. [ME attenden < OFr. atendre < Lat. attendere, to heed: ad., to + tendere, to stretch.] - vt. 1. To be present at. 2. To accompany as a circumstance or follow as a result < The announcement was attended by cheers. > 3. a. To accompany or wait on as an attendant or servant. b. To take care of (e.g., a patient). 4. To take charge of. 5. To listen to : HEED. 6. Archair. To wait for: EXPECT. - vi. 1. To be present. 2. To apply or direct oneself <attended to the difficulty > 3. To pay attention: HEED. 4. To remain ready to serve : wart <attend upon the guest > 5. Obs. To delay or wait. - at tend'er n.

at ten dance (a ten dans) n. 1. The act of attending 2. Those that attend a function.

at-ten-dant (a-ten/dant) n. 1. One who attends or serves another 2 One who is present. 3. One that accompanies : CONCOMITANT. - adj. Accompanying or following as a result < the flu and attendant miserat tend ant ly adv.

at-ten-tion (>-ten'shon) n. [ME attentioun < Lat. attentio < attendere, to heed: — see ATEND. 1. Close or careful observation or heed: mental concentration. 2. The ability or power to concentrate mentally. 3. Observant consideration: NOTICE < Your complaint ass come to my attention. > 4. Courtesy or considerate regard, as for other ers' feelings. 5. attentions. Acts of courtesy, consideration, or gal-lantry, esp: by a suitor. 6. A military posture, with the body erect, eyes to the front, arms at the sides, and heels together. - Used as a command. - at ten tion al adi.

attention deficit disorder n. A childhood syndrome character ized by hyperactivity and short attention span. attention key n. Computer Sci. A function key on terminals that interrupts program execution by the central processing unit.

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